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LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TEXTS OF THE TREATY OF GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS AND FRIENDLY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS WELL AS THE MOSCOW JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND CHINA ON 16 JULY 2001

We have the honour to forward to you the Russian and Chinese texts of the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, and the Moscow Joint Statement by the Heads of State of Russia and China of 16 July 2001.

We would be grateful if the Treaty and the Joint Statement could be issued and circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) Vasily S. SIDOROV
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
Conference on Disarmament

(Signed) HU Xiaodi
Ambassador,
Head of the Delegation of the
People's Republic of China to the
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TREATY OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties"),

Considering the historical tradition of good-neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples of China and Russia,

Believing that the Joint Sino-Russian Declarations and Statements signed and adopted by the heads of State of the two countries between 1992 and 2000 are important to the development of bilateral relations,

Convinced that the consideration of friendship and good-neighbourly ties and mutual cooperation in all fields between the two countries is in the fundamental interests of their peoples and conducive to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Asia and throughout the world,

Reaffirming their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other international treaties to which they are party,

Wishing to promote and establish a new, just and fair world order in strict conformity with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law,

Seeking to raise relations between them to a completely new level,

Determined to perpetuate the friendship between their peoples from generation to generation,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the principles of mutual respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence, the Contracting Parties shall develop a partnership of good-neighbourliness, friendship, cooperation, equality and trust and strategic collaboration over the long-term and on all fronts.

Article 2

In relations between them the Contracting Parties shall neither resort to the use of force, or the threat of force nor take economic and other means to bring pressure to bear against the other. They shall resolve their differences exclusively by peaceful means in accordance with the

Charter of the United Nations and the universally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Contracting Parties reaffirm their commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and not to target strategic nuclear missiles on each other.

Article 3

The Contracting Parties, respecting each other's choice of course of political, economic, social and cultural development made in the light of domestic conditions, shall ensure the long-term and stable development of relations between the two States.

Article 4

The Chinese side supports Russian policy on matters relating to the defence of the national unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation. The Russian side supports Chinese policy on matters relating to the defence of the national unity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China.

Article 5

The Russian side reaffirms that its principled stand on the Taiwan issue as expounded in the political documents signed and adopted by the heads of State of the two countries between 1992 and 2000 remains unchanged. The Russian side acknowledges that there is only one China, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the whole of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. The Russian side opposes any form of Taiwanese independence.

Article 6

The Contracting Parties, noting with satisfaction that neither has any territorial claim on the other, are resolved to make the border between them into one where everlasting peace and friendship prevail from generation to generation, and shall strive actively to that end. They shall adhere to the principles of non-encroachment upon territories and national boundaries as stipulated in international law and shall strictly observe the State boundary between them. They shall continue, pursuant to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 16 May 1991 on the Eastern sector of the border between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China, to hold talks on the line of the border in the sectors on which they have not yet reached agreement. Pending the settlement of these issues, the two sides will maintain the status quo in those boundary sectors.

Article 7

In accordance with current agreements, the Contracting Parties shall adopt confidence-building measures in the military sphere and make reciprocal cuts in their armed forces in border areas. They shall expand and deepen confidence-building measures in the military field so as to consolidate the security of both and strengthen regional and international

stability. The Contracting Parties shall make efforts to ensure their own national security in accordance with the principle of a reasonable sufficiency of weapons and armed forces. Military and military-technology cooperation between the Contracting Parties carried out in accordance with the relevant agreements is not directed at third countries.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties shall not be members of any alliance or bloc, nor embark on any action, including the conclusion of treaties with third countries, which compromises the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of the other Contracting Party. Neither party shall allow its territory to be used by third countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other Party. Neither party shall allow organizations or gangs to be set up or to operate within its territory which compromise the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other Party.

Article 9

Should a situation arise which in the view of either Contracting Party might endanger or undermine the peace or affect its security interests, or should either party face the threat of aggression, the Parties shall immediately contact and consult each other with a view to averting the danger.

Article 10

The Contracting Parties shall employ and perfect the machinery of regular meetings at various levels, especially summit and high-level meetings, conducting periodic exchanges of views and coordinating their stands on bilateral relations and on important and urgent international issues of common concern so as to reinforce their partnership of equality, trust and strategic cooperation.

Article 11

The Contracting Parties urge strict compliance with the universally acknowledged principles and norms of international law and oppose any resort to the use of force to bring pressure to bear on others or interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States under any pretext; they are determined to work to strengthen international peace, stability, development and cooperation.

The Contracting Parties opposed any action that might threaten international stability, security and peace, and shall work together to avert international conflicts and settle them by political means.

Article 12

The Contracting Parties shall make joint efforts to uphold the global strategic balance and stability and shall do their utmost to secure unswerving compliance with the basic agreements on the maintenance of strategic stability. They shall actively promote the process of nuclear and

chemical disarmament, promote the strengthening of the regime prohibiting biological weapons and take steps to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, delivery systems and related technologies.

Article 13

The Contracting Parties shall strengthen their cooperation in the United Nations and its Security Council and in the United Nations specialized agencies. They shall work to reinforce the central role of the United Nations, as the most authoritative and most universal world organization of sovereign States, in international affairs, particularly in the realm of peace and development, and to ensure that the United Nations Security Council bears primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

Article 14

The Contracting Parties shall do their utmost to foster stability and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in the areas surrounding the two countries and shall promote efforts to establish in those areas multilateral coordination machinery on issues of security and cooperation that is appropriate to the conditions obtaining there.

Article 15

The Contracting Parties shall conduct their relations as regards financial claims and liabilities on the basis of the appropriate bilateral treaties and other texts, and shall recognize each Party's lawful rights over and interests in assets and other property situated in the territory of the other Party.

Article 16

The Contracting parties shall on the basis of mutual benefit cooperate in such areas as economics and trade, military know-how, science and technology, energy resources, transport, nuclear energy, finance, aerospace and aviation, information technology and other areas of common interest. They shall foster the growth of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries in border areas and between regions and create the necessary conditions for this purpose in accordance with their domestic legislation. They shall do their utmost to foster the growth of exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, health, information, tourism, sports and legal matters. In accordance with their domestic laws and the international treaties to which they are party, they shall protect intellectual property, including copyright and neighbouring rights.

Article 17

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in world financial institutions, economic organizations and forums and, in line with the rules and regulations of those institutions, organizations and forums, promote the admission of one Contracting Party into those institutions of which the other Contracting Party is already a member.

Article 18

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in promoting the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their respective international obligations and national laws. Further to their international obligations and laws and regulations, each shall take effective measures to guarantee the legal rights and interests of legal and natural persons of the other Contracting Party residing within its territory, and afford the other essential legal assistance in civil and criminal matters. The relevant authorities of the Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the relevant laws consider and seek solutions to problems and disputes arising in the course of cooperation and business activity conducted by legal or natural persons of one Party within the territory of the other Party.

Article 19

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the protection and improvement of the environment, prevention of cross-border pollution, the fair and rational use of water resources in border areas and the use of biological resources in the northern Pacific and boundary river basins; work jointly to protect rare flora, fauna and natural ecosystems in border areas and cooperate in preventing and cleaning up after natural and man-made disasters in both States.

Article 20

The Contracting Parties shall in accordance with their domestic laws and international obligations actively cooperate in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism and in fighting organized crime, illegal trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and weapons, and other criminal activity. They shall cooperate in combating illegal migration, including the illegal transport of individuals through their territory.

Article 21

The Contracting Parties attach great importance to the development of exchanges and cooperation between the central (federal) legislative and executive organs of the two States. They shall do their utmost to promote exchanges and cooperation between the judicial organs of the two States.

Article 22

This Treaty neither affects the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under other international treaties to which they are party, nor is directed against any third country.

Article 23

Pursuant to this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall actively promote the signing of accords in specific realms which are of interest to both sides.

Article 24

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force upon the date of exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Beijing.

Article 25

This Treaty shall remain in force for twenty years. If, one year before its expiry, neither Contracting Party has notified the other in writing of its desire to terminate the Treaty, it shall be automatically extended for successive periods of five years.

Done in Moscow on 16 July 2001 in two copies, each in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the People's Republic of China:
Jiang Zemin

For the Russian Federation:
Vladimir Putin

MOSCOW JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

Jiang Zemin, the President of the People's Republic of China, paid a State visit to the Russian Federation between 15 and 18 July 2001 at the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin. The Heads of State of Russia and China, having thoroughly discussed the course of development of ties between Russia and China over the last decade, declare that building an equal, trusting partnership and strategic collaboration is a correct historical choice of defining importance for the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of Russia and China and the formation of a just and rational new international order. A long-term plan for the development of bilateral relations in the twenty-first century has been outlined.

The Heads of State of Russia and China note with satisfaction that the social, political and economic bases of Russian-Chinese relations are becoming ever more solid in the new twenty-first century. Russia and China intend to strengthen their good-neighbourliness and friendship from generation to generation, to deepen mutually beneficial practical cooperation, and to strive for joint development and prosperity. The two States will continue to expand their collaboration in international affairs, and to promote worldwide peace and stability and the shaping of a multipolar world.

Toward these ends the Heads of State of Russia and China declare the following.

I

The Treaty between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China on Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation, concluded by the Heads of State of Russia and China on 16 July 2001, is an important landmark in the history of relations between the two States and signifies the beginning of a new stage in their relations. The Treaty, which is a programmatic document fixing the development of Russian-Chinese relations in the new century, summarizes the main principles, spirit and achievements of Russian-Chinese relations on the basis of historical experience, and the peaceful ideology of the two States and their peoples. "Friends for ever and never enemies", is enshrined in legal form. The Treaty reaffirms that the friendly ties between the two countries are State-to-State relations of a new type, not based on alliances or confrontation and not directed against any third countries. The Heads of State of Russia and China are convinced that on the firm basis of the Treaty Russian-Chinese relations are sure to rise in the present century to a new, higher level.

II

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm their willingness to continue to keep up the tradition and strengthen the machinery of reciprocal visits and regular high-level meetings between the two countries and a continual exchange of views on major bilateral and international questions. The foreign affairs, defence, law enforcement, economic and science and technology establishments of the two countries will intensify their collaboration and strengthen their cooperation.

The expansion of friendly contacts and cooperation between the Sides in the fields of education, culture, health care and sports helps to strengthen and consolidate the social base of good-neighbourliness, friendship and mutual trust between the two States; the Russian-Chinese Friendship, Peace and Development Committee has an important role to play in this.

III

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that the practical implementation of the agreements reached in the trade, economic, scientific, technological and other areas will steadily enrich the material underpinnings of the partnership and strategic collaboration between Russia and China based on equality and mutual trust.

To raise the level of collaboration in trade, economic matters, science and technology, the Sides will vigorously promote cooperation in the following areas: large joint projects in the oil and gas sectors and in high technology; participation by Russian enterprises in the development of western parts of China; nuclear energy, electric energy and equipment construction; telecommunications; the information sphere; the supply of civilian aviation equipment and cooperation in its production; shipbuilding; peaceful uses of outer space; investment in Russia by large Chinese enterprises in such areas as forest resources development, transport infrastructure, industrial cooperation, and the protection of the environment.

The Heads of State of Russia and China declare their desire to work together to create favourable conditions for cooperation in trade and economic matters, to improve rules governing settlements including direct clearing between banks in the two countries, to improve the quality of financial services, to enhance the efficiency of the Russian-Chinese commercial arbitration mechanism, and to provide information support for economic ties.

Taking the foregoing into account, the Heads of State of Russia and China attach great importance to the sixth regular meeting of the Heads of Government of the two States which will take place in St. Petersburg in September 2001. This meeting will give fresh impetus to the development of economic cooperation between Russia and China over the long term.

IV

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that the Sides will continue to strive to make the Russian-Chinese border one of good-neighbourliness, friendship, eternal peace, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Sides regard the successful realization of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Joint Economic Use of Certain Islands and the Adjacent Waters in Border Rivers of 9 December 1991 as evidence of the political will of the Sides to resolve matters left over from history.

Russia and China intend to work constructively and in a businesslike spirit to locate an optimal mutually acceptable decision on the sections of the border between the two States over which agreement has yet to be reached; in the interim, the status quo in those sections will be maintained.

V

The Heads of State of Russia and China point out that the application of the agreeme among Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on military confidence-buildi and reciprocal troop reductions in border regions of 26 April 1996, and 24 April '99", is contributing to peace, tranquility and stability in the border area, and to the development of good-neighbourly relations among all the States parties to these agreements. The creation o Shanghai Cooperation Organization with Uzbekistan as a founder State represents a major st in the strengthening of security and stability and the development of good-neighbou relati trust and cooperation in Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

VI

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that State independence, sovereignty an territorial integrity are crucial elements of international law, fundamental principles governi international relations and essential preconditions for the existence of any State. Every State a legitimate right firmly to resist any schemes or attempts to undermine those principles. Ru and China firmly support each other's policy and actions as regards the protection of State s and territorial integrity.

The steady expansion of terrorism, separatism and extremism poses a serious threat t security of sovereign States and to peace and stability on a global scale. The Heads of State Russia and China believe that countering such phenomena and dealing with these problems only possible together, through combined efforts. They are determined to take purposeful a concrete bilateral and multilateral steps in this connection.

VII

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that facilitating the emergence of a multipolar world helps to create a stable, democratic, non-confrontational, fair and rational n international order. This tendency objectively meets the fundamental interests of all States.

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that the emergence of a fair and rational new international order is encountering a number of challenges. Russia and China will ta making joint efforts to consolidate the leading role of the United Nations and its Security Council in world affairs and counter attempts to subvert the fundamental norms of international law with the help of such concepts as "humanitarian intervention" and "limited sovereignty".

The Heads of State of Russia and China consider it especially important to make full of the potential of the United Nations to distribute the benefits of economic globalization an fruits of world economic growth more evenly, narrowing the growing gap between the North and the South, and ensuring equal access for all countries to advanced information and communication technologies. The focus of economic globalization should be shifted onto eradicating inequality and poverty, promoting development and social security and upgradin quality of life.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that it is through peaceful negotiations alone that ways can be found to settle such problems as the Middle East and Iraq questions, the problems of Kosovo (SRY) and Afghanistan; this would be in the interests of all concerned.

Russia and China have a common understanding on the question of security and stability in the regions adjacent to their territories. They will work on a bilateral and multilateral basis to ensure stability and security and to strengthen trust-based cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

VIII

The Heads of State of Russia and China attach the highest importance to the strengthening of strategic stability at the global and regional levels, the preservation of the existing systems of arms control and disarmament treaties, the advancement of the process of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems, the non-proliferation of weapons into outer space, and guarantees for the security interests of all nations without exception. Russia and China consistently support these positions on all the above questions.

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm the positions put on record in the joint statement on anti-missile defence signed in Beijing on 18 July 2000, stress the fundamental importance of the ABM Treaty as the cornerstone of strategic stability and the basis for cuts in strategic offensive weapons, and urge the preservation of the Treaty in its present form. They advocate further cuts in strategic offensive weapons, with the ABM Treaty being maintained in existence and observed.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe it necessary to increase efforts by the international community to prevent the proliferation of missiles and missile technologies and to continue discussions among all the States concerned on the possibility of forging a global missile non-proliferation regime on an equal, non-discriminatory basis.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that there is a pressing need to prevent the deployment of weapons in outer space and for international legal documents banning the stationing of weapons in outer space. To this end Russia and China call for multilateral talks on this issue at the Conference on Disarmament and the creation of an ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with a negotiating mandate.

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm their commitment to the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and will increase their cooperation in the sphere of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, in part by assisting the accession of all members of the international community to NPT.

The Heads of State of Russia and China advocate a prompt resumption of work in the Conference on Disarmament, including the early beginning of negotiations on a treaty to ban the production of fissionable materials for use in nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

IX

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin, invited the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, to pay a State visit to the People's Republic of China in 2002 at a time of his convenience. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date and duration of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

Moscow, 16 July 2001